BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]

THE LATE GEN. POLK.

HONORS TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD—SERVICES IN ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—ADDRESS BY REV DR QUINTARD.

At the conclusion of the burial service over the remains of the late Lt. Gen. Polk, at St. Luke's Church, in this city, the Rev. Dr. Chas. T. Quintard, Chaplain on the staff of Gen. Polk and Rector of St Luke's Parish, delivered the following address, which was hastily prepared, the Doctor having been engaged until a short time before the hour for service with the arrangements for the proper disposition of the remains.

It is an eloquent and appropriate eulogy and, from the lips of his most intimate friend and brother in the church, will be read with melancholy interest.

The address was carefully reported and prepared by Mr. Baker, of the *Register*, from which paper we extract:

Standing by the coffin, Dr. Quintard said, substantially—

There is nothing more remarkable in all the writings of the New Testament than the constant fixedness of attention to the things of another world, which seems to possess the minds of the authors of its various portions. No matter how often they are directed from it by the discussion of doctrine—by the statements of facts or the delivering of precepts, they invariably return to the same subject. They felt that their treasure was in that world, and thither hearts and minds went. The persecutions which they endured—the afflictions which they had to bear, and the sorrows and bereavements which often wrung their hearts, made the present scene one of weariness, and sent out their affections after things worthy of them in a better and a holier state.

And thus it is that God fits us for the change that awaits us—that as friend after friend vanishes to his viewless home, one earthly tie after another is severed and becomes a bond to fasten our hearts to Heaven. Nor does it require a very large accumulation of years—our heads may not have become hoary with the frosts which time scatters in his flight, before we find that we have more friends gone before us into eternity than we have left behind.

Where are the companions of our childhood, the associates of our youth, the friends of our maturer years? A voice from the spirit world answers that they are there. Very solemn and affecting are the admonitions which often reach us on this subject. The stream of tears has hardly ceased to flow for one friend, before its course is retraced on the cheek by another current from the over-charged heart for some other loved one. The Apostle speaks of our earthly house of this tabernacle being dissolved. You have seen the curling and fleecy mists of morning dissolving as it were into thin air, or the aurora blending its own tints, with the rich tracery of the sky and thus disappearing, or the rainbow with its glorious arch and beautiful hues vanishing amid the receding roar and lessening tumult of the tempest.

Such is the life of man! To-day he walks abroad on earth in all the majesty and dignity of God's handy work. To-morrow we ask after the being upon whose brow sat intellect enthroned, from whose lips mellifluous strains of persuasion flowed; or the storm of eloquence burst with overwhelming power, and our hearts sink within us at the appaling announcement—he is dead—These three words suffice to make the peroration of man. They conclude the history of every one, whether great or small, in the estimation of the world. The tale is soon told—the fretful, feverish dream of life is soon ended. Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust—the spirit to God who gave it! Need I enforce the truth of these observations by inference to the circumstances of the sad event which has called us together? We stand by the coffin of a great and good man. Of one in whom the elements were so fixed that all the world might stand beside his bier to-day and say this was a man. A man in all manly qualities and purposes—brilliant of mind, prompt to conceive—ardent and energetic to execute

There was united in him a serenity of mind—a calmness which is the gift of God—a cool and collected wisdom—a cautious and deliberate judgment and an acquaintance and familiarity with details possessed by few. His, too, was a large heart—he was grand in all his sympathies—and he ever bore about him a countenance warm with gracious kindness, cheerfulness and culture. He was possessed by nature with these—they descended from his fathers, for they, too, were noble, but his heart and his mind, touched by the grace of God, and vitalized by a love of God, were of that pure temper which only God's holy spirit can develope.

He was the son of one who, through all the trials and hardships of the old revolution, fought beneath the banner of George Washington, and who transmitted in his blood a chivalry at once ardent and dignified. He was born in North Carolina in the year of grace 1806. At the age of 17 he entered the West Point Military Academy as a cadet. His high toned character spurned all grosser vices—but he was yet a lover of the world, and a follower of its fashions.

While at West Point, the eloquent Dr. McIlvaine, now Bishop of Ohio, was Chaplain of the Academy. On a certain Sabbath he was preaching on the evidences of Christianity. His eloquent reasoning arrested the mind of the young cadet. To fasten his arguments, Dr. McIlvaine gave the young cadet a copy of the Letters of Dr. Clinthus Gregory, originally addressed to the cadets of the great military institute of Woolwich, England. He pursued it attentively, became thoroughly convinced of the claims of the Gospel upon his understanding and his heart, and with that earnestness, he sought to enroll himself under the banner of Christ crucified, as a soldier of the cross.

In the presence of the whole corps of cadets he was baptised and signed with the sign of the Cross, in token that henceforth he was never to be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified. But he pressed forward, and, after ratifying his baptismal vows in the Apostolic rite of confirmation, he resolved to consecrate himself, soul and body, as a servant to the altar of his God.

By the venerable Bishop Moore, of glorious memory, he was ordained Deacon in 1820, and, having purchased a good degree, was admitted to the priesthood by the same Apostolic hands in the following year. On the 0th day of December, 1838, he was converted to the Episcopate as Missionary Bishop of Arkansas, and also provisionally for Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, by Bishop Meade, of Virginia, assisted by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, and Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio.

Subsequently elected to the Bishopric of Lotisiana he resigned jurisdiction of the immense territory committed to his Episcopal supervision and devoted himself, heart and soul, to the interests of Christ and the Church of his diocese. Abundant in labors, untiring in energy, he went right onward in his course. In weariness and painfulness, in watching often, in hunger and thirst, in fasting often, in journeying often he was abundant in his labors, and his labors were abundantly blessed. The parishes of his diocese increased in number, strength and influence. He was always at hand to sustain his clergy, to encourage them in word and in deed. His plans for Church work were comprehensive and wise. Nor were they confined to his own diocese, but embraced the whole South. He was the father of the University of the South, which shall yet rise an imperishable monument to his memory.

At the breaking out of the war he received a commission as a commander in the Confederate army. It was a serious step—there was no precedent for it—and with him it was a matter of profound heart searchings, of earnest prayer to God for guidance. He sought counsel of his fathers in the Church and he laid aside the pastoral staff, with which he had led his flock beside the still waters of peace, and took the sword to defend that flock from the hungry wolves that threatened to devour it. He looked across the darkness of coming years—he saw no light but that which gleamed across the battle-fields over which we as a people must pass, through rivers of blood, that we might snatch victory from a discomfited foe, and dictate terms of peace at the cannon's mouth. He saw that as a people we could take no step backward.

Patriotism—inherited rights—a just cause—present good—the claims of posterity, all beckoned him on, and he clutched the sword of public justice, and fought bravely for home, truth and God.

"Oft with its fiery force
His arm hed quelled the foe,
And all resistless in its course,
The laid alien armies low.

Bent on such glorious toils
The world to him was loss,
Yet all his trophies, all his spoils
He hung upon the cross.

When once he gave himself to his country, he gave himself soul and body to its cause—ready to die upon her altar of sacrifice. This is not the occasion to follow his glorious career—from Belmont and Shiloh—and Perryville and Murfreesboro'—and Chicamauga, to the trials of the last few weeks until he ascended in his battle-chariot to the paradise of God.

History will delight to recall it all as one of the brightest pages of these days that so try our souls.

It was my privilege to enjoy his friendship—it was my privilege to share his few hours of unrestrained social intercourse—and if there was one thing above another which always shone forth, it was his unshaken confidence in God's providence—his unshaken confidence in God's love—his unshaken confidence and faithfulness.

He was eminently a man of prayer. Not praying where he could be seen of men, but retiring to commune with God in secret. He never ceased his devotions. He was instant in prayer, and I remember how after the bloody field of Perryville—when the noise and heat of the battle had passed, we were in the town of Harrodsburg.—There was a beautiful church there, rich in architectural proportions and carved work. He asked me to visit it with him. As we walked up the aisle alone, he exclaimed with emotion, "Oh, for the days when we went up to the house of the Lord, and compassed his altar with the voice of prayer and thanksgiving."

Reaching the channel he said to me, "Can we not have prayers?" and we kneeled down and poured out our hearts to God; and he left the sanctuary with a face all bathed in tears. Such a soldier did not fight for fame. I remember at Chickamauga, as we were seated upon the ground a few days after the battle; he said to me, "God answered my prayers in giving us this great victory, for I prayed long and earnestly that He might bless our arms."

Yes, he was emphatically a man of prayer.—The last few weeks of his life were more than others consecrated by paryer. As we look back upon them now that he is gone, we see how God was preparing him for the higher communion of the church triumphant.

At midnight with a faithful few, he baptized one of his companions in arms, the gallant Hood; and received a few days later his commanding General into the Church of Christ. His last Sunday on earth, he gathered all his staff and attendants about him, and prayer and with litany supplication and praise seemed to leave them his benediction. He was greatly beloved by his troops. The tears of his commanding General were mingled with those of his privates when he fell. And oh! beloved, we are all smitten—the army, the country and the Church. We lift up our voice here between the porch and the altar, and cry to God for mercy. Mercy to our bleeding land, mercy to the hearts crushed by this monster calamity. Oh, God! lift up the rod lest we be utterly consumed. Judge, oh, God! between us and our enemies.

(From the Confederate.)

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In Martin's Brigade, 17th N. C. T., since 1st June, 1864.

June 4th—Field and Staff—Wounded, Maj Thos H Sharp in shoulder.

June 3d—Co A—Killed, Lieut A T Staton, Sergt B F Rogers, privates B L R Brown and Thos J Sykes. None wounded.

Co B—Wounded, corpl N B Williams, severely in breast, prvt W S Harris in leg.

Co C—E Wilson in breast.

Co F—Wounded, S S Clayton in foot, corpl R J Rawles in face.

Co G—Wounded, N Whitehurst severely in neck and face, 10th June.

June 3d—Co H—Kiled Henry Davenport Wounded, private Jos A Hardison in stomach, Mathew Slate in face

June 1st—Co K—Killed, cpl G. W. Robuck Wounded, privates J C Vainwright, E McLawhorn, G E Little and Jarret House.

June 5th—Co L—Wounded, Monroe Blackwelder in foot, David Combs in arm, Calvin Elliott in back, A M Meridith in hand.

Total in regiment since June 1st, inclusive; killed, 6; wounded, 17. Total, 23.

THOS. HASSELL,
1st Lieut. and Brig. Ord. Officer.

The two other regiments of our brigade, since June 1st, have lost as follows, viz:

42nd regiment, N. C. Troops—13 killed, 36 wounded, 60 missing. Total, 109.

66th regiment N. C. Troops—8 killed, 25 wounded, 7 missing. Totall, 40.

Making the loss in the three regiments, 27 killed, 78 wounded, 67 missing. Total, 172.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 19.

MESSRS. EDITORS;—Below I send you the casualties in Co. K, 24th N. C regiment, in the engagements near this place on the 16th, 17th and 18th inst,

Killed—Private Wm T Murray.

Wounded—Capt J H Baker, in neck; privates Wm Woodruff, severe in head; Jno Parks, in leg; Augustus P Young, severe in face and head and Paul Pearce, in hand. Missing—privates Henry Harris, Thos Beddingfield, Montague Perry, L L Dameron, Martin V Reid, and Jos Moye.

B. P. BAKER,
1st Lieut. Com'dg Co. K, 24th N. C. T.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE

50 OUNCES PELLETIER'S QUININE!
50 lbs Blue Mass.
A few Sacks Ground Alum Salt.
Apply soon to Dr. L. MILLER, Kinston, N. C.
June 20-dlw*

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year, a stout Negro Man. To one that can feed himself good wages will be given. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give reference and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.
May 30 dlm

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED will attend at the Superior Court Clerk's Office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week to settle off claims against the county.

JNO. F. HUTCHINS,
June 11-1w Trustee.
Standard and city daily papers copy one week.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and 6 from the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13 tf.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have to-day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-1

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN WINSTON, FORsyth Co., N. C., a negro boy who says his name is Elbert and he belongs to Col. Bird Knight of Marietta, Georgia; the boy is very black, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. E. SPACH,
June 24 d&wtf Jailor for Forsyth County N. C

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,
VANCE, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday July 14th, 1864. Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies F. A. STAGG,
June 24-d2aw&wtd Sec'y.

LOST,

A KEY TO HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, NO 2,901. It had 6 prongs. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Progress Office in Raleigh. June 23-2t*

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at
May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to bear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
B. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorised and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

Tod R. Caldwell.—The Conservatives of Caldwell, Burke and McDowell counties will support TOD R. CALDWELL for the Senate in the District composed of said counties MANY VOTERS.
June 22-d&wtde

Daily Conservative insert 6 times and weekly twice and send bill to Progress office.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't. N. C. T.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6twtd.

Alamance County.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM R. ALBRIGHT as a candidate to represent the people of Alamance in the Commons branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the election in August.

June20-d&w2w*
Standard copy two weeks and send bill to Progress.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Woolen for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
June 14-dawljuly

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, old dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

Albert, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he left an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, bare-footed, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.
Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864-d6tw1t
Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

NOTICE

FOUR STRAGGLING SOLDIERS OR DESERTERS, to make their escape, left their horses. The horses are supposed to be stolen. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, &c. One a Roan Mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; 3 light Bay Mares, one about 9 years old, 15½ hands high; one 6 years old, 15 hands high; and one 3 years old, 14½ hands high.

They are not fine but very good work horses. Apply at Lenoir, Caldwell county. CALDWELL.
June 18-d1t&w3t

Office A. & N. C. R. R Co.,
GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, June 30th, 1864.

June 2-d&wtd J. CICERO JUSTICE, Sec'y.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needfull powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. S. RHEIM.
York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.
Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by counsel, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.
Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.
June 2-d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.
June 22-d2aw&wtd

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, C. L. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above tickets is recommended to the voters of Granville for support in the next General Assembly.
June 3 d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WEBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilson in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.
June 3 d&wtd

For Sheriff of Chatham.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. G. ALBRIGHT as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Chatham county at the election in August next. May 17-wtd

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized."—*Extract from Confederate Constitution.*

"...o freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the law of the land."—*North Carolina Bill of Rights.*

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

The Situation.

The war cloud rolls on and still there is no decisive victory achieved by either side. We are now in the third day without news from Petersburg and Richmond; the wires on both lines were reported cut on Thursday night, and some anxiety is felt for news, but the people are hopeful. To-day (Friday) we have agreeable rumors from the direction of Petersburg but n thing official or reliable. One asserts that Lee has whipped the enemy near the city, taking some 1600 prisoners, and that Beauregard is in the rear of Grant's army We trust that these reports may be soon confirmed and that the present campaign may terminate speedily with the destruction of Grant's army. We shall certainly have news before going to press.

From Georgia we have nothing but the indefinite and unsatisfactory telegrams sent from Atlanta. Affairs there, however, are unchanged, no general engagement having taken place.

Gov. Vance and his organs ridicule all efforts to negotiate for an honorable peace. They see no road to peace but through blood and carnage and insist that we must "fight it out now." On the other hand, Mr. Holden, like Gov. Brown and Vice-President Stephens, favors constant, zealous and determined efforts to arrest the butchery now going on, by negotiation and compromise. If then the people of North Carolina are for perpetual war until the "last man" is actually slayed and the "last dollar" actually expended, let them vote for Gov. Vance, for to that and nothing else does the course being pursued by him and his Destructive supporters tend; but if they want peace—an honorable peace, to be reached in the only way we can ever have it, by negotiation—let them vote for Mr. Holden. Peace can only come by negotiation, whether it comes now or three years hence, and we can never negotiate until we put peace men in office. Let the people and the soldiers, the suffering masses who have no blockade or "forage" privileges, remember these things. There are many persons in office, who are doing so much better than they could were peace established and civil liberty restored, that they do not want the war to stop under any circumstances Let the people do their whole duty in aiding the general government to prosecute the war against the common foe, but let them at the same time talk and vote for peace. Vote for no man who is not in favor of constant efforts to negotiate for peace, for we can get it in no other way. Our heroic veterans fight as men never fought before, and elicit the admiration of the world for the manner in which they have held their own against immense odds, but the thousands that are being slain seem to bring us no nearer peace than we were two years ago. Before the war can stop reason must resume its sway and statesmanship take the place of the sword.

Vote for none but peace men for any office, for that for which we sigh can only come through and by the labors of our christian statesmen.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Mr. Holden in his paper of the 10th instant, stated that about the time Gov. Vance wrote his letter to President Davis in regard to peace, "he endorsed the Johnston county resolutions, which contained the first proposition for a Convention made by any public meeting in the State."

Gov. Vance authorizes us to state that this statement is utterly and entirely false. We know, of our own knowledge, that Gov. Vance opposed the Convention movement at its first inception, and that he has not changed or modified his views on that subject.—*Conservative.*

The above is from Gov. Vance's own organ—the "Court Journal." We say his own, because he and his political friends raised the funds which brought it into being, and Executive favor, which saves its employees from conscription and raises the money to furnish the motive power, keeps it going. But aside from this we have here a distinct issue presented between Gov. Vance and Hon. J. T. Leach, and we fear not the result, as far as Dr. Leach is concerned. We remember that Dr. Leach said to us at the time, that he had laid the Resolutions in question before Governor Vance, at his own house, and that so far from finding fault with the sentiments they contained, he most heartily endorsed them. We thought then, and know now, that this was in keeping with Vance's antecedents—to be all things to all men—but we never supposed that he would go upon the stump and deliberately ignore what he had voluntarily pledged a political friend, under his own roof.

Dr. Leach is well known, not only in his own county and district, but throughout the State, and we suppose he will not be slow to vindicate himself against this sweeping charge of Governor Vance and his organ. But as Gov. Vance treats with contempt the concurrent evidence of soldiers, who say he asked them to fight until hell should freeze over, &c., of course he will have but little respect for the testimony of a Congressman.

The Affair below Kinston.

Our Kinston correspondent gives the particulars of the affair below Kinston in this issue.—The capture of Col. Folk is confirmed, but we are glad to see that the number of prisoners taken by the enemy is not so large as at first reported, only about forty of our men being captured It seems the disaster is the result of one of those surprises which could not well have been guarded against.

Let the friends of a Convention and such as have favored measures looking to negotiations for an honorable peace remember that Gov. Vance and his stall-federate officers, favorites and supporters accuse them with a desire to secede, and calls them traitors. Let the Conservatives remember this, and remember that Vance is worse than his most zealous secession supporters in impugning their motives and assailing their loyalty. If Z. B. Vance is a Conservative so is W. W. Avery, Thos. Bragg, Moses A. Bledsoe, A. M. Lewis, Zeke Jones, Jim Morris and John Spelman.

The Savannah *Republican*, a subsidized concern that is owned by one Confederate officer and edited by another, has the impudence to talk about tories in North Carolina. We tell the *Republican* that the *Progress* is not owned by the goverment or any of its officers, and therefore it has the independence to contend for civil liberty and the rights of the people. By the way is it not a little remarkable that nearly all the government organs in the country should be conducted by Confederate office holders and detailed men?

Seven hundred Yankee prisoners, captured near Petersburg on the 16th passed through Greensboro' *en route* for the prisons South on Saturday night.

[From our Kinston Correspondent.]

The Recent Raid on Kinston.

GOLDSBORO, N. C. June 23, 1864.

Owing to my absence from Kinston yesterday, I may probably be unable to give you as early and as reliable information, in full, as I would wish in regard to the recent raid of the enemy in the direction of that place. But I have been able to ascertain the following which you can rely upon as true.

Some three hundred of the enemy's cavalry left Newbern on the 20th, for the supposed purpose of destroying the gunboat *Neuse*, at Kinston. On their arrival in the vicinity of our picket lines, a detachment, dismounted, moved by a circuitous route to the rear of our pickets. They were piloted through the swamps by several notorious Buffaloes; and on arriving at a point near Wise's Fork, concealed themselves near the road side. Their comrades in the front making a demonstration on the pickets, Col. Folk, commanding at Kinston, made an effort to communicate with these pic kets but found he could get no information from them. Determined to make a reconnoisance himself in person, he proceeded about 2 o'clock, a m., on the 22d, in company with his Adjutant, Lt. Blackwell, and an escort of a portion of his regiment, 6th Cavalry. He and his Adjutant were permitted by the Yankees in ambuscade to pass by unmolested, as they were somewhat in advance of the escort. As soon as this approached, the Yankees demanded a halt and at the same time the officer commanding was endeavoring to give the command, the enemy opened fire and the sudden crash of their rifles in the de d hour of night so completely surprised the small body that they were immediately scattered. Among the killed I have been able to ascertain the names of Lt. W. W. Kilpatrick and Lt John H. DeHart, and Abijah Phillips of the 6th cavalry; five others were killed dead and several wounded, whose names I have been unable to ascertain. Lt. Kilpatrick, I understand was killed after he had surrendered. He was shot through the head, and then his brains clubbed out. *All* the killed were shot through the head.

The capture of Col. Folk and the darkness of the night caused so much confusion that by the time the forces on the lines could be collected and brought up to the proper position, the Yankees had retreated, taking with them nearly all the pickets that had been surrounded. I have been able to ascertain the names of the following officers missing: Col. G. N. Folk, Adjt. R. B. Blackwell, Lt. W. C. Good and Lt. H. Y. Gash; and Lt. Kilpatrick and DeHart, killed. Some forty privates and non-commissioned officers from Capt. Gash's company were captured.

From all I have been able to ascertain, I do not think any one is to blame for this misfortune. It is an utter impossibility to prevent bodies of armed men from "flanking" any of our pickets below Kinston, especially in the night, if they are piloted through the swamps, as in this instance, by disloyal men who know every foot of territory from Kinston to Newbern. It might be more effectually done if we had sufficient infantry and cavalry to keep a chain line of pickets from Virginia to the South Carolina line. We have other use for our infantry forces now, and with what troops we have at Kinston, and Gen. Baker in command at Goldsboro, we can prevent any raid the enemy may send against us in this direction from being successful save the occasional capture of a few pickets. VAN.

For the Progres.]

ORANGE COUNTY, June 15

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to say to the "patriots and property holders" why it is that the "small fry" will vote for Mr. Holden for Governor: First, we vote for him knowing him to be a statesman, a patriot and the poor man's friend, and not willing that any should perish; we believe he knows who has suffered the most by this war and gained the least, and more than Mr. Holden knows it, but are not willing that we should know it. Secondly, he is the great champion of personal liberty, and God grant that we "small fry" may never yield the liberties bought by the blood of our forefathers to Abraham Lincoln or any other tyrant, and that they may never again be so much forgotten and trampled upon.

It is said by the enemies of Mr. Holden, that his election depends on the defeat of our army around Richmond; if defeated his chance is good, but if Gen. Lee is victorious, the last nail in his political coffin is driven to the head. Well, now does any of the "small fry" believe that. I think not. We want Holden for Governor if the South gains her independence, for with Holden at the head of our State government and Stephens President of the Confederacy, we "small fry" would know that our country was safe and liberty secured. We do not expect to have the privilege to elect Governors if the South is subjugated; we will have a Yankee Governor, and if all we hear of the Yankees be true we may have a negro Governor; but we do not intend to have a Yankee nor a nigger neither; we will elect Mr. Holden. We "small fry" that voted for Governor Vance two years ago, will now vote for Mr. Holden, and the Johnson men for Vance; and the Johnson men try to make us believe that no one will vote for Mr. Holden, but we tell them to wait until the first Thursday of August next. "SMALL FRY."

FROM LYNCHBURG.

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF HUNTER.

We have the *Republican* of Tuesday from which we copy the following interesting particulars of the late attempt of Hunter to capture that place:

HUNTER'S DEFEAT.

The enemy have come and gone. With 20,000 he marched up the hill and then marched down again. Finding it impossible to expel Gen. Breckenridge from the mountain passes of the Blue Ridge, near Waynesboro, Hunter determined upon the bold and hazardous movement of throwing his whole column rapidly up the valley to Buchanan, thence across the mountain to Liberty, and thence down the Virginia and Tennessee railroad to Lynchburg. He cut himself loose from his base of supplies, and communication with his government, and determined to provision his army exclusively upon the rich country through which he passed. At the same time that Hunter was making this bold movement, Sheridan, with a large force of cavalry was dispatched from Grant's headquarters to co-operate in the contemplated attack upon Lynchburg. This force was to approach by Charlottesville or the canal, and attack us from the north side, while Hunter was to strike from the south side. Unfortunately for the enemy this part of the arrangement was completely spoiled by Hampton, who attacked Sheridan near Gordonsville, and defeated and routed him completely. Hunter, therefore, advanced to the attack without the assistance of Sheridan.

No sooner, however, did he feel our lines on the morning of Saturday than he discovered that they were defended by something more than militia and hospital rats, and after a day of skirmishing and combat, he concluded that it was the better part of valor to beat an inglorious retreat. This he did as soon as nightfall threw a partial covering over his movements The retreat was discovered by our forces about 10 o'clock at night, when immediate preparations were made for an active pursuit, which commenced by 12 o'clock. The enemy, therefore, had some hours the start, and have no doubt made much better time in going than they did in coming. Though our preparations for pursuit were as complete as they could be under the circumstances, we very much fear that the greater part of Hunter's command will succeed in making their escape, unless couriers have been sent to Buchanan and Lexington to have the roads blockaded so as to delay the retreating foe.

In any event, however, the failure of the expedition is complete. By occupying this city, Grant hoped to place himself in position to effectually cut off Lee's communications with Richmond and thus compel him to retreat into North Carolina. But instead of accomplishing this, both Hunter and Sheridan have sustained disgraceful and disastrous defeats, Lee's communications remain intact, and glorious old Virginia is as invincible as ever.

THE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

The fight on Saturday near this city was a much heavier one than our information led us to suppose, and its results were greatly more disastrous to the enemy than we stated yesterday morning. It is now ascertained that their dead alone, left on the field, numbererd about 120 and their wounded in field hospitals who fell into our hands, being too badly hurt to be moved, are reported at 150. Gen. Averill stated to a gentleman of entire reliabilitary that their loss was 800 killed, wounded and missing.

In consequence of the advance of our army no official report has been made, or if it had it was inaccessable to us. In the engagement and pursuit as far as New London, we captured in all about 40 prisoners. The report of the capture of three pieces of artillery was erroneous.

THE RETREAT.

The enemy, it is now ascertained, commenced their retreat about 6 o'clock, Saturday evening, after their unsuccessful assault on our lines previously reported. As soon as the retreat was discovered vigorous pursuit was made. Gentlemen by whose houses the enemy passed informs us that they travelled in great haste and confusion, and they also say that in conversation both officers and men expressed great surprise at finding the city so well prepared for resistence.

Hunter and Averill made their headquarters at the house of Maj. G. C. Hutter, near the Quaker Church, and up to Saturday morning the former boastingly expressed his intention to sleep in Lynchburg that night. 'There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,' and before the close of the day Hunter changed his tune and at dark was in full retreat. Before leaving his headquarters Hunter stated to gentlemen in the neighbornood that Sheridan was expected to co-operate with him in the attack on this city, and that Butler was to send up a column from the Southside. Neither of them had come to time, and hence the necessity of his 'change of base.'

The battle-field on Sunday presented quite a ghastly spectacle. A circumstance connected with the enemy's dead is worthy of notice as showing the accuracy of the aim of our sharp shooters. A gentleman undertook to count the dead as they lay on the field and to note the place where they were shot. Of 47 so counted 42 were struck in the head and death appeared to have been almost instantaneous—a mete and proper fate for these ruthless invaders.

The enemy threw away a large number of guns, pistols and swords, both on the battle field and on the route of their retreat. Knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, &c, were also profusely strewed about and many were picked up by citizens who visited the field and passed along the roads.

THE PURSUIT OF HUNTER.

Hunter reached Liberty on his retreat Sunday about 2 o'clock, our forces but a short distance behind. His rear guard was overtaken about two miles west of Liberty, on the road to Buchanan and a sharp skirmish ensued in which we are reported to have captured about 100 prisoners, besides killing and wounding several.

Last night it was reported, seemingly on good authority, that the column of the enemy retreating on the Fancy Farm road, made a stand near Fancy Farm, seven miles from Liberty, where our forces attacked them early yesterday morning, and at 11 o'clock, when our informant left the neighborhood of the field all the accounts were highly favorable, and it was stated that we had taken several hundred prisoners and were driving the enemy with the prospect of making important captures.

From the Standard.

GOV. VANCE'S ATTEMPT TO DISORGANIZE AND DESTROY THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The Conservative party of North Carolina was formed and organized in 1861. It was the result of an overuling necessity. The Secessionists, who, in conjunction with the abolitionists, had destroyed the old government, attempted to take possession of the new government, to monopolize its offices and honors, and at the same time to set a "hideous mark" on the foreheads of all those who had honestly striven to avert disunion. The Union men were not only denied an equal voice with the secessionists in the public councils, but they were branded as Lincolnites and traitors. This led to the formation of the Conservative party; and subsequent events have proved, what the Conservatives feared from the first, that those public men who without good cause destroyed the old government, were unsafe counsellors in the affairs of the new, and this compacted the Conservative organization. Old Whigs and old Democrats had differed in former times as to the measures which were deemed best to carry on the government; but when the government itself was threatened, and when bad men were concerting plans to destroy it and deluge the country in blood, the thoughtful, the wise, and the better portion of these two old parties, forgetting past differences, united in the effort to save the government; and failing in that, they joined hands to perpetuate the new government in its purity, and preserve the blessings of civil liberty. These two old parties ceased to exist with the former government. When the tree fell the vines that clung to it fell with it. It required the genius of Clay to build up the Whig, and the will of Jackson to consolidate the Democratic party. The former dwindled and passed away not long after the sustaining hand of its creator was withdrawn by death; and the latter expired in a mighty effort to save the Union. Both of these parties were useful in their day in detecting and reforming abuses, and in confining public men to a strict construction of the Constitution; and both of them in accordance with the inevitable tendency of all human organizations, became more or less corrupt before they ceased to exist. But the climax of corruption and wickedness was reached by that portion of the Democratic party under the lead of Yancey, Avery, and others of that stamp, when they put their shoulders against the pillars of the old government and aided the abolitionists in breaking them down.

Both of these parties are as dead as Julius Cæsar, but one great principle which both of them maintained survives, to wit, the right of the people to govern themselves. The Conservative party is composed of the best men of these two old parties, and is based on this principle, which was equally dear to Jackson and Clay.

From 1861 to the present moment the Conservative party of North Carolina has been the great barrier which has protected civil liberty against military power. Strike down that party, and the dark cloud of despotism would settle down permanently on this country. The Conservatives of North Carolina have not only presented this barrier to military aggression, but they have done more than their share in repelling the enemy, in sustaining our troops in the field, in maintaining the public credit, and in providing for the families of those who are fighting our battles. They are true to liberty and true to their country, and they will remain so, whatever may happen in the future.

The Conservative party, in 1862, took Gov. Vance out of the army and made him Governor. They not only honored him in this way, but they saved his life, exposed as it was to the hazards of battle and camp disease. Ordinary gratitude of itself, to say nothing of his professions of Conservatism, should have bound Gov. Vance as with hooks of steel to the Conservative party. But what has been his course? He has not only betrayed his party as far as he could into the arms of the Davis administration, but he is now deliberately engaged in an attempt to disorganize and destroy it by calling on the old Whigs who are Conservatives to desert the party and vote for him The Conservative party was originally composed of about forty thousand old Whigs and thirty thousand old Democrats; and the Destructive party of about thirty thousand old Democrats and ten thousand old Whigs. If the old Whigs should withdraw from the party, or if the old Democrats should withdraw from it, it would at once fall into a minority, and the Destructives would obtain the ascendancy. Therefore, that man who would re-establish old party lines—that man who would withdraw either the old Whigs or the old Democrats from the Conservative party, is an enemy to that party civil liberty. Such a man thinks more of himself than he does of his party or of his country.

Gov. Vance is not only engaged in this general work of State disorganization, but here, in Wake County, where he received his first County nomination for Governor in 1862, he is making every effort, through his newspapers and through his stall-federate dependents to defeat the regular Conservative ticket for the Legislature, and elect a ticket which must depend for nearly all the votes it will receive on the Destructives of the County.

So far as we are concerned, we have known no difference since the Conservative party was formed, between the old Whigs and the old Democrats who compose it. We ran with and supported Mr. Badger and Mr. Battle for the Convention in this County in 1861; we voted for Mr. Graham for President of the Convention against Mr. Edwards, with whom we had formerly acted for years as a Democrat; we voted for W. N. H. Smith, and Mr. E. G. Reade, and Mr. Puryear, and Mr. Davidson for the Confederate Congress; we voted for Mr. B. F. Moore, Mr. S. F. Phillips, and Mr. P. H. Winston, jr., for the Board of Claims; and indeed, on every occasion since the formation of the Conservative party, we have voted for old line Whigs who are Conservatives with as much cheerfulness as for old line Democrats. We have done this on honor and principle, and we expect to continue to do it. And that Conservative who adopts a contrary course—who consults his prejudices and his passions instead of his judgment, is not only untrue, whether he intends to be so or not, to his principles, but he is striking a fatal blow at his own party organization and playing into the hands of the Destructive leaders. These leaders are so odious to the people that they can cherish no hope of success in running their own men for office, and so they avail themselves of the fickleness, and weakness, and treachery of professed Conservatives to get into power. Beware of these leaders and of the professed Conservatives they are supporting. "A man is known by the company he keeps." A Conservative who feels that he owes his election to the Destructives will cleave to and serve the Destructives. It is natural that he should do this. He is obliged to do it. He has lost his old friends, and if he counts on having any friends at all he must count on the Destructives. This is emphatically the case with Gov Vance. He has made his bed with the Destructives, and he must take the consequences. He is doing good Destructive work, for which his new friends will appreciate and thank him, when he strives as he is now doing to disorganize and destroy the Conservative party.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

MARIETTA, June 24.—The enemy in two or three lines appeared in front of Hardee's corps yesterday. Our troops fell back causing them to follow, when our artillery opened a severe fire driving them to their breastworks in great confusion and with much loss.

Our artillery on Kershaw hill inflicted severe punishment upon them during the day.

Deserters from Hooker's corps who came in this morning, say that the loss on the right for the last two days was eight hundred, including two Generals whose names were not remembered.

No News from Virginia.

We had no telegraphic communication with Petersburg or Richmond last night. We don't know what is the cause of interruption, but see no reason for increased anxiety, as raids have become so common on our railroads that we look for them as a matter of course. We hope to have cheering news from that quarter before our next issue goes to press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST,

A SMALL LEATHER POCKET BOOK, CONTAINing two five dollar notes (new issue,) and one copper cent. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. June 25-1t

FOR HIRE.

A SERVANT GIRL; A GOOD NURSE, ALSO GOOD Washer and Ironer. Apply at Confederate office. June 25-d3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' embracing 340 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 25-d&w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN THE city of Raleigh on the 1st day of July next for the purpose of collecting taxes due from Merchants for the year ending July 1st, 1864. W. H. HIGH,

June 25-tJ1 Sheriff.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PAtent right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,

June 15-d&w1m Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on Monday, the 4th of July, 1864, and continue twenty weeks.

Instruction is given in every department. The School of Fine Arts, which was suspended during last session, will be in charge of Miss Mary Leftwich, a Southern lady of large experience and superior qualifications.

Tuition in each school, $60

Board in advance, 500

Each student is expected to furnish her own candles and towels and a pair of sheets.

As the number of boarders is limited, those desiring admission should make immediate application.

J. H. MILLS,

June 23-d4t Oxford, N. C.

Office of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., RALEIGH, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of July, 1864.

June 21-eod1d W. W. VASS, Treas. and Sec'y.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself useful can find employment and good wages at the

June 24-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.